



WHITE NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

The Peerless Young Leader of the Republicans of West Virginia Named For Governor.

CONVENTION ADJOURNED UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

The Contest For Auditor Narrowed Down to Hall and Scherr with the Former in the Lead--Chances For His Nomination on the First Ballot Are Bright--Marshall Solid For Ohio County's Candidate--Other Offices Lost Sight of in the Heated Battle For Auditor--Perry Shanor Elected Permanent Chairman, But Withdrew For Sake of Harmony, and Judge Freer Was Unanimously Elected.

The Republican state convention assembled at Charleston at ten minutes before 10 o'clock last night, nominated Hon. Albert Blakeslee White, of Parkersburg, as their candidate for governor. The enthusiasm that marked his selection has never been equalled in the political annals of the state.

Mr. White's speech of acceptance, which appears in full on another page of this issue, shows his familiarity with state and national affairs, and the Republicans can count upon an aggressive campaign from start to finish. The committees and preliminaries were perfected without bickering or dissension, with the exception of the permanent chairman, which difficulty was adjusted through the sacrifice and good political judgment on the part of James K. Hall and his friends. The convention adjourned after Mr. White had completed his speech, until 10 o'clock this morning.

In the auditorial contest, Ohio county's candidate will likely be nominated on the first ballot. The other offices are dependent upon the outcome of the fight for auditor.

The convention will in all probability complete its business to-day, and the Ohio county delegates will reach home about midnight.

NIGHT SCENES

On the Political Battlefield Disclose All Candidates Working Like Beavers--Converts Joining the Hall Camp.

From a Staff Correspondent.

CONVENTION HALL, CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 11.--At midnight the Ruffner is the warmest kind of a political hot-bed and no other game but politics is even thought of. With the gubernatorial nomination bestowed to-night upon Mr. White, the auditorial fight is next in the order of business and will be taken up at the morning session Thursday. For a time there was a belief that either Hall or Scherr would force the auditorial issue to-night after Nominee White's speech, but an agreement between the candidates and the lateness of the hour of adjournment combined to make the motion to adjourn well nigh unanimous and thoroughly satisfactory to the candidates and delegates and spectators alike.

The nomination of Hon. A. B. White for governor is on all sides conceded to be a most excellent selection. That the nominee for governor will make an aggressive campaign needed not Mr. White's promise, his reputation as the most aggressive Republican leader in West Virginia being assurance doubly sure that the disorganization and badly rattled Popocracy will have no rest from now until next November when they are dropped so deep in the slough of defeat that resurrection will be among the impossibilities.

Mr. White's speech of acceptance to-night was a magnificent exposition of the state issues and although the very nature of his subject was unattractive from the orator's view point, yet the speech held the crowd from start to finish and the result is that West Virginia Republicans are furnished with round after round of A. 1. thirteen-inch ammunition, and when the party spellbinders take the field there will be such a series of political El Canays and San Jans that the party of negation will be lost in the shuffle.

The feature of greatest interest to-day, aside from the nomination of Mr. White, has been the contest for the permanent chairmanship of the convention. The first round of this contest was fought in the committee on permanent organization, where the choice of the Hall people won by a vote of 7 to 6. Judge Freer's friends declined to abide by the result of the committee contest and announced their intention to carry the fight before the convention, relying upon their man's undoubted popularity to carry him through. At this juncture Senator Elkins, seeing that the good old Republican ship was nearing the reef of dissension, gave out an ultimatum that unless the contest was eliminated from the floor of the convention he would not preside at the evening session.

Then it was that Judge Freer was im-

portuned to abide by the result of the contest before the committee, but he would not retire, and it was up to Mr. Shanor and the man whose influence and determined efforts had won the committee victory, James K. Hall.

Mr. Hall, like Senator Elkins, did not desire dissension in the party organization and after learning of Judge Freer's declaration to withdraw, he, like the generous victor he is, induced Mr. Shanor to withdraw, which the latter did. Mr. Shanor, before doing this, offered this committee compromise:

That the committee's report should not be submitted, that he would refuse the honor and move the unanimous selection of Freer. This, too, was declined by the Freer people, and it only remained for Messrs. Hall and Shanor to show how good Republicans they were by making a sacrifice that nine out of ten would have refused to make.

All this is not injuring Mr. Hall's chances for success. His friends are not all modest in letting the delegates know how generously and self-sacrificingly he acted in this permanent chairmanship matter and it bids fair to go down into the annals of this convention as a master stroke of politics.

Hall the Best Republican.

"Hall's the best Republican in West Virginia," said a delegate a few minutes ago. Another who controls several votes in his county and who has been supporting another candidate for auditor, said, "that act of self-sacrifice has determined me to vote and work for your man."

The Hall men at midnight say the adjournment was right in line with their desires; that they are gathering strength from the field with every hour and will surely have enough votes to nominate on the first ballot Thursday morning.

It is undoubtedly true that they possess the greatest stock of confidence and there is no sign of weakening anywhere along the line.

The Scherr people continue to assert that they are in the majority. Frank Bailey, of Grafton, in particular, is confident of his chieftain's coming success, and on the first ballot. The LaFollette men maintain their claim that neither of the three leading candidates will have a majority on the first ballot. The LaFollette people are claiming 200 votes. The contests for treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of schools and the judgeships are comparatively in the background, but the various candidates are doing missionary work on a wholesale scale. However, it is impossible to make any forecasts as the results of these fights, of course, hinge on the auditorialship.

Greatest Political Assemblage in State's History.

In point of attendance the convention is by far the largest in the history of West Virginia politics. There are 1,655 votes, and nearly 1,200 delegates and alternates, of whom all but fifty occupied seats in the wigwam to-night. On all sides it is pronounced the greatest political assemblage ever held in the state, both in point of numbers, intelligence and enthusiasm, and to be a member of this convention is itself inspiring. Every delegate will return home imbued with a greater realization of the magnitude of the Republican organization, and confident of the coming November victory.

There is much talk late to-night, but nothing tangible has materialized, except that Lewis's strength has gone to Hall and Getzendanner's to Scherr.

R. M. A.

CONVENTION OPENS.

Feature of the Day Session Was Senator Elkins' Speech--Description of the Wigwam and the Hosts Present.

From a Staff Correspondent.

CONVENTION HALL, CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 11.--The convention was slow in assembling for its opening session at 1 o'clock, owing to the inability of Charleston hotels and boarding house people to promptly give the thousands of delegates and visitors their dinners, without which it was, of course, impossible to transact business. Long before the delegates' section showed up more than a sprinkling of uneducated men, the spectators' benches were well filled, but the action of the state committee in issuing number 100 in each of the wigwam's capacity prevented any great overcrowding. The wigwam was a great success in the awatbox line, and it was at once apparent that a mistake had been made

in partially walling up the sides. There was no chance for the breeze outside to force an entrance. The decorations were profuse and artistic, and the Charleston committee on arrangements deserves general commendation for its earnest endeavors. In front of the chairman's table was an immense pastel portrait of Hon. A. B. White, and an Ohio county man was quick enough to observe that if White had had any opposition that picture would have defeated him. Backing up the stage large American flags were artistically draped to either side of a large portrait of President McKinley.

Governor Atkinson Given a Reception.

At 1 o'clock the wigwam was well filled; at 1:15 the delegates were packed thickly, and there were frequent cries for the several candidates. When Governor and Mrs. Atkinson appeared on the stage they were given a hearty reception, and a minute later, Governor-to-be A. B. White was given as hearty a reception. At 1:30 Senator Elkins came up on the stage and received an ovation from delegates and spectators, to the volume of which the band added its contribution.

At 1:35, State Chairman Dawson called the convention to order, with fully 1,000 delegates and 3,000 spectators present. The call for the convention was read by T. H. B. Duckwall, after which there was prayer by Rev. Merrill, of the Kanawha Presbyterian church. Chairman Dawson recommended for temporary secretary Captain E. E. Hood, of Charleston.

Secretary Hood read preliminary rules for the government of the convention until permanent organization should be effected, which were adopted.

Letters From Hanna and Scott.

Secretary Hood read letters from Senators Hanna and Scott, and they aroused great enthusiasm. Following is Senator Hanna's letter:

"CLEVELAND, O.

"Hon. W. M. O. Dawson, Charleston, W. Va.

"My Dear Sir:--I am in receipt of your favor of the 30th ultimo, inviting me to attend your state convention, and assure you that I appreciate the remembrance and would enjoy being with you on that occasion.

"I know, however, that you will appreciate it when I say that every minute of my time will be occupied from now until the election, and it will be impossible for me to accept any invitations which will take me from my work with the committee.

"I sincerely hope your prediction in reference to West Virginia will be fulfilled, and wish also to express the hope that your convention may be the success you anticipate.

"Truly yours,

"M. A. HANNA."

Senator Scott's Missive.

Senator Scott's letter follows, and like Chairman Hanna's aroused great enthusiasm:

"To the Chairman and Fellow Republicans of the State Convention: "Gentlemen:--It was my purpose and earnest desire to be with you and participate in the nomination of the next governor and state officers of our grand state. I also desired in a public manner to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me by choosing me to represent you in the senate of the United States, and to further express my gratitude for the kind expression of your confidence in having me again selected as your national committeeman. "It shall be through no fault of mine

or by neglect on my part if my efforts in your behalf do not meet with your approval, so that you may never regret the confidence you have placed in me. Unfortunately, I am denied the privilege of appearing in person before you and making my public acknowledgment of my debt to my party, by an accident which compels me to remain quiet and to seek rest. But I am with you in whatever you may do for the good of the country, state and party, and shall lend my best efforts to bring about success in November by the election of McKinley, Roosevelt and our state officers.

"Wishing you a prosperous and harmonious convention, I am

"Yours very sincerely,

Signed) "N. B. SCOTT."

Senator Elkins Then Introduced.

Chairman Dawson then introduced Senator Stephen B. Elkins as temporary chairman of the convention. "He is no boy and can speak for himself," observed the state chairman, whereat the convention laughed from Harbours to Wyoming.

Senator Elkins' appearance on the platform was the occasion of another



Senator Elkins, Temporary Chairman of the Convention.

demonstration of enthusiasm, that greatly pleased West Virginia's senator. Chairman Elkins' speech was an able review of the achievements of the McKinley administration in both peace and war, and applause frequently interrupted the speaker.

When Senator Elkins said: "Now I come to a disagreeable duty: I have to review the Democratic platform," a delegate was cried out with great earnestness, as though an hour of great evil was at hand, "don't do it," and the convention became convulsed.

The senator's observation that the Democrats had to hold their convention July 4 in order to work up enough spirit to enthrone over the Declaration of Independence called forth more laughter. Carry the Declaration All the Time.

"We carry the declaration and the constitution with us all the time, and don't observe them once a year as the Democrats do." This observation set the convention wild again.

"References of the senator to the acquisition of the Philippines were warmly endorsed by the convention. His position of the Republican position in this matter was very strong.

At the conclusion of Senator Elkins' very able speech the thousand or more

delegates rose in their seats and with repeated cheers demonstrated their approval of what the distinguished West Virginia senator had said. On all sides the speech is favorably commented upon.

The Elkins' demonstration was followed by one for Mr. Hall, and then the Scherr people had their sayings.

Some one took a picture of President McKinley to the front of the stage and another great demonstration ensued, the greatest of the day.

Vice-Presidents Appointed.

The convention then went into the appointment of committees, which were as follows:

Vice presidents:

First district--John Frew.

Second--M. L. Hill.

Third--T. B. Hill.

Fourth--L. D. Wheaton.

Fifth--J. P. Austin.

Sixth--

Seventh--J. K. Blas.

Eighth--H. B. Boone.

Ninth--B. S. Pettigrew.

Tenth--J. W. Hearne.

Eleventh--J. G. St. Clair.

Twelfth--G. W. Harrison.

Thirteenth--H. E. Mundy.

The State Committee Named.

First--H. C. Richards.

Second--Dr. J. W. McDonald.

Third--C. E. Haddock.

Fourth--C. E. Elliott.

Fifth--H. C. Woodard.

Sixth--Elliott Northcott.

Seventh--J. D. Hewitt.

Eighth--Samuel Nixon.

Ninth--W. M. O. Dawson.

Tenth--Dr. George O. Brown.

Eleventh--W. E. Glascock.

Twelfth--A. C. Sherr.

Thirteenth--E. C. Henshaw.

The Credentials Committee.

First--Joseph C. Brady.

Second--Daniel Gaines.

Third--W. L. Armstrong.

Fourth--Dr. Barnard.

Fifth--I. M. Adams.

Sixth--W. S. Neale.

Seventh--W. A. Cather.

Eighth--D. E. Llewellyn.

Ninth--Henry Brewster.

Tenth--U. G. Young.

Eleventh--T. F. VanHorn.

Twelfth--J. F. Koller.

Thirteenth--J. H. Truax.

Rules and Order of Business.

First--C. B. Scott.

Second--B. R. McMechen.

Third--Frank Haymaker.

Fourth--W. S. Allen.

Fifth--E. H. Flynn.

Sixth--T. B. McClure.

Seventh--W. W. White.

Eighth--Grant P. Hall.

Tenth--C. P. Dorr.

Eleventh--W. A. Beavers.

Twelfth--Nydeger.

Thirteenth--Alex. Clohan.

Permanent Organization.

First--C. H. Henning.

Second--E. M. Showalter.

Third--C. W. Law.

Fourth--F. C. Copeland.

Fifth--J. E. McGlothlin.

Sixth--F. H. Tice.

Seventh--C. P. Stover.

Eighth--J. E. Shields.

Ninth--William Dils.

Tenth--C. F. Teter.

Eleventh--J. E. Robinson.

Twelfth--W. G. Connelly.

Thirteenth--T. L. Jeffers.

Members of Resolutions Committee.

First--Thomas Cochran.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE PEKIN TRAGEDY WILL SOON BE KNOWN.

No Attempt to Disguise the Fact That the Worst That Could be Anticipated Has Happened.

LI HUNG CHANG CALLED TO BREAK THE NEWS.

Hopes to Avert the Vengeance of the Powers--An Edict is Issued by Prince Tuan, Proving That a Wholesale Massacre Has Occurred--The Ninth Infantry Proceeds to Tien Tsin--Admiral Remy in Command of the Naval Forces--Message Received by Minister Wu Blaming the Powers for Causing the Uprising at Peking.

LONDON, July 12, 2:30 a. m.--The Chinese situation again bears a most ominous aspect. Eighteen days ago Sir Robert Hart dispatched his last message, declaring that the situation was desperate, and since then no word has come from the Europeans in Peking.

According to the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent Li Hung Chang has received an imperial decree ordering his immediate departure for Peking, presumably to break the news of the Peking tragedy to the European powers, and, in his usual role of negotiator to avert the vengeance of the powers.

EDICT OF PRINCE TUAN

Indicates That a Horrible Massacre of Whites has Taken Place.

LONDON, July 12.--The Shanghai correspondent of the Express gives the text of a long edict of Prince Tuan, dated June 29, and addressed to the Chinese ambassadors, which the Express declares is identical with the message from Emperor Kwang Hsu, mentioned by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail and with the Chinese edict published in Washington. The Express considers that the edict proves that Prince Tuan's party is making no attempt to disguise the fact that the worst that could be anticipated has happened.

NINTH INFANTRY ARRIVES

And Proceeds at Once for Tien Tsin. Oregon Starts for Docks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.--The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from Admiral Remy:

"CHE FOU, July 10.

"Secretary Navy, Washington.

"Arrived yesterday. Two battalions Ninth Infantry and one battalion marines, Colonel Meade, landed to-day to proceed to Tien Tsin. Allied forces at Tien Tsin engaged in maintaining their defenses. Ordered Solace here to take sick and wounded to Yokohama hospital. Oregon proceeded soon to dock at Kure, towed by chartered steamer and conveyed by Nashville. Just landed from Admiral Seymour at Tien Tsin, foreigners there are hard pressed.

"REMEY."

FOREIGNERS BLAMED

For the Boxer Uprising--Message to Minister Wu--Attack on Tien Tsin the Result of the Taku Bombardment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.--An imperial decree dated third day of the sixth moon, (June 29), was received by telegraph to-day by Minister Wu, from the Taotai of Shanghai, transmitted on July 1, from the treasurer of the Chih-Li province, who received it by special courier on June 30, from the board of war, who in turn received it from the privy council in Peking. The decree is as follows:

"The circumstances which led to the commencement of fighting between Chinese and foreigners were of such a complex, confusing and unfortunate kind as to be entirely unexpected. Our diplomatic representatives abroad, owing to their distance from the scene of action, have had no means of knowing the true state of things, and accordingly cannot lay the views of the government before the ministers for foreign affairs of the respective powers to which they are accredited. Now we take this opportunity of going fully into the matter for the information of our representatives aforesaid.

"Rebellious Subjects Arose.

"In the first place there arose in the provinces of Chih-Li and Shan Tung a kind of rebellious subjects who had been in the habit of practicing boxing and fencing in their respective villages, and at the same time clothing their doings with spiritualistic and strange rites. The local authorities failed to take due notice of them at the time. Accordingly the infection spread with astonishing rapidity. Within the space of a month it seemed to make its appearance everywhere, and finally even reached the capital itself. Everyone looked upon the movement as supernatural and strange, and many joined it.

"Then there were lawless and treacherous persons who sounded the cry of 'down with Christianity.' About the middle of the fifth moon these persons began to create disturbances without warning. Churches were burned and converts were killed. The whole city was in a ferment. A situation was created which could not be brought under control. At first the foreign powers requested that foreign troops be allowed to enter the capital for the protection of the legation. The imperial government, having in view the

comparative urgency of the occasion, granted the request as an extraordinary mark of courtesy beyond the requirements of international intercourse, over five hundred foreign troops were sent to Peking.

Shows China's Attempt to be Friendly.

"This shows clearly how much care China exercised in the maintenance of friendly relations with other countries. The legations at the capital never had much to do with the people. But from the time foreign troops entered the city the guards did not devote themselves exclusively to the protection of their respective legations. They sometimes fired their guns on top of the city walls, and sometimes patrolled the streets everywhere. There were repeated reports of persons being hit by stray bullets. Moreover, they strolled about the city without restraint and even attempted to enter the Tung Hua gate (the eastern gate of the palace grounds). They only desisted when admittance was positively forbidden. On this account both the soldiers and the people were provoked to resentment, and demanded his surrender with one accord. Lawless persons then took advantage of the situation to do mischief and became bolder than ever in burning and killing Christian converts.

"The powers thereupon attempted to reinforce the foreign troops in Peking, but the reinforcements encountered resistance and defeat at the hands of the insurgents on the way and have not yet been able to proceed. The insurgents on the two provinces of Chih-Li and Shan Tung had by this time effected a complete union, and could not be separated. The imperial government was by no means reluctant to issue orders for the entire suppression of this insubordinate element.

Orders to Troops to Exercise Precaution.

"However, orders were issued to the troops detailed for the protection of the legations, to keep stricter watch and take greater precaution against any emergency. To our surprise, on the twentieth of the fifth moon, (June 16), foreign officers at Taku called upon Lo Jung Kwang, the general commanding, and demanded his surrender of the forts, notifying him that failing to receive compliance they would, at 2 o'clock the next day, take steps to seize the forts by force. Lo Jung Kwang being bound by the duties of his office to hold the forts, he could not yield to the demand? On the day named they actually first fired upon the forts, which responded and kept up a fighting all day and then surrendered. Thus the conflict of forces began, but certainly the initiative did not come from our side. Even supposing that China were not conscious of her true condition, how could she take such a step as to engage in war with all the powers simultaneously, and how could she, relying upon the support of anarchistic populace, go into war with the powers? Our position in this matter ought to be clearly understood by all the powers. The above is a statement of the wrongs we have suffered, and how China was driven to the unfortunate position from which she could not escape.

Contents of Decree to be Made Known

"Our several ministers will make known accurately and in detail the contents of this decree and the policy of China to the minister of foreign affairs in their respective countries and assure them that military authorities are still strictly enjoined to afford protection to the legations as hitherto, to the utmost of their power. As for the anarchists they will be severely dealt with as circumstances permit.

"The general ministers will continue the discharge of the duties of their offices, as hitherto without hesitation or doubt. This telegraphic decree to be transmitted for information. Respect this."

The note is said to have originated with the privy council and at the state department this body is declared to be identical with the Tsung Li Yamen, being the power next the throne, and the one which deals exclusively with foreign powers. The curious means adopted of forwarding the note are supposed to have been resorted to because what amounts to martial law in civilized countries, is now in force in Peking and Shan Tung, so that the Tsung Li Yamen would naturally consider the message to the war board, now in supreme control, to secure its transmission to Shanghai.

Officials Gratified at Announcement.

The announced purpose of the Chinese government to protect the foreign ministers is gratifying to the officials here for they have all along been more or less doubtful of the authenticity of the several dispatches which have emanated from Shanghai respecting the relations between Prince Ching and the legations.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio--Fair and cooler Thursday; fair Friday; fresh northwesterly winds. For Western Pennsylvania--Generally fair and cooler Thursday; fair Friday; fresh westerly winds.

For West Virginia--Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; cooler Thursday; southwesterly, shifting to northerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schaefer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 70 3 p. m. 81

9 a. m. 76 7 p. m. 80

12 m. 78 10 p. m. 80

Weather--Fair.